



ous prejudices. The fact of receiving them as sions seems to imply a promise to respect their prejudices, to grant them perfect freedom in matters of religious faith and practice; to protect Romanists, Jews, and Infidels in their respective rights, and to maintain the Constitution. I do not see how we can keep our faith if we tax them in support of an institution which in some sense does certainly disregard their conception of religion.

It is our duty as a people to teach religion, we ought to teach it thoroughly. We ought to place religious teachers in all our schools, and make frequent and thorough examination as to the progress of the pupils' religious knowledge. We ought to teach them the principles of religion which, as a Protestant nation, we believe to be true. We ought therefore to compel uniformity of faith, and banish dissent from our schools. In this same course, we ought to do the greatest of Romanists, and be obliged to admit that a compulsory religious education is just the thing. None of us are ready to take this stand. With us Protestants need freedom of conscience, and the fundamental principle of our political organization is dearer to us than any mere actual religious uniformity.

Nor is this matter of the Bible in the schools one of so great importance as we believe. The schools do good work without it. They will continue to educate the child of the poor and the rich. They will continue to be the pillars of the Republic, a foil to ignorance, and to introduce the world to the grandeur of the Bible.

Were the question a new one, a question of introducing the Bible into the schools, rather than continuing it from the past, we would answer it at once. But the present make-up of society think it best to move in the matter? Would they admit that their schools were godless if they did not teach the Word of God? Why should they, when we are asking them to do more for us? To all who are anxious to accommodate the crowd that will follow Prof. Swing wherever he erects his tabernacle.

#### PROF. SWING.

The connection of Prof. Swing with the Fourth Presbyterian Church has terminated. At the close of his sermon yesterday, the Professor announced that that was the last occasion when he would occupy the pulpit in his pastoral capacity. The announcement, although by no means unexpected, was received with deep regret by the members of the congregation which has been attracted by the popularity of the celebrated preacher. It is expected that this will put it into operation during the present week, when Prof. Swing will have a home of his own in the center of the city, where he will be able to continue his popular ministrations. It is probable that either Mr. McVicker's Theatre or the New Chicago will be engaged.

There are enough available and have sufficient capacity to accommodate the crowd that will follow Prof. Swing wherever he erects his tabernacle.

#### MOODY AND SANKEY.

*Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.*

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 26.—To-day being warm and pleasant, there was a very large attendance at the Moody and Sankey services held at the Tabernacle, and the services have been addressed to Christians than to non-Christians, and to-day the work among the negroes began.

At the morning service about 6,000 persons were present. It was opened by singing the Hymn of Praise. "Joy to the world, the Lord is come." The whole congregation joined with the choir, and such an immense chorus has not been heard since the Peace Jubilee.

Rev. Dr. Bonham made the opening prayer, after which Mr. Sankey, without accompaniment, sang the hymn beginning, "God Loved the world so much he gave his only begotten Son." The words of the First Commandment were repeated, and after another hymn had been sung, delivered his discourse, which was in his best vein,

and evidently produced a powerful impression.

After the service, Mr. Beecher's sermon in the afternoon was read.

It is an irreligious act to carry a case into a court of justice which is not owned with prayer? What is our concern with the ownership of property?

It is an irreverent act to hire labor? It was an irreverent act to go into a brick-yard and work ten hours, even if the first five minutes of the time are not spent in reading the scripture. Is it an irreverent act to go into a school to teach a lesson in music or art of an infidel teacher? Is it an irreligious act to carry a case into a court of justice which is not owned with prayer?

What is our concern with the ownership of property? Is it irreverent to hire labor? It was an irreverent act to go into a school to teach a lesson in music or art of an infidel teacher? Is it an irreverent act to carry a case into a court of justice which is not owned with prayer?

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DELPHI THEATRE—Dearborn street, corner Monroe. Engagement of the Kirby Troupe, "Around the World in Eighty Days."

HOOLEY'S THEATRE—Randolph street, between Clark and LaSalle. Engagement of Clark and Minstrels.

NEW CHICAGO THEATRE—Clark street, between Dearborn and Lake. Kelly & Leon's Minstrels.

WOODS MUSEUM—Monroe street, between Dearborn and State. Afternoon, "Chevalier D'Indus-  
try" and "Love in Liver." Evening, "Pep of Day."

FIRST METHODIST CHURCH—Corner Clark and Washington streets. Lecture by Col. R. C. in Indian Affairs.

SOCIETY MEETINGS.

ILLINOIS ST. ANDREW'S SOCIETY.—The third annual meeting of the Illinoian St. Andrew's Society will be held at the Sherman House on Tuesday evening, 30th inst. Tickets may be had of William M. Dale, druggist, 155 South Clark-st., or at the offices of 8 o'clock. Business meeting of the Society at 8 o'clock.

JOHN STEWART, Secretary.

The Chicago Tribune.

Monday Morning, November 29, 1873.

At the New York Gold Exchange on Saturday greenbacks ruled steady at \$75.

Lient.-Gen. SHERIDAN in his annual report devotes considerable attention to the Indian problem, which, he thinks, can best be solved by transferring the Indian Bureau to the charge of the War Department, to be taken under the general administration of the army.

Gen. SHERIDAN, who is excellent authority on these points, believes that if the Indians were honestly and humanely dealt with, the Government would have less need of troops to keep the savages under proper subjection.

Prof. PATTON may now call off his dogs and breathe freely once more. That terrible heretic, Prof. SWINN, yesterday severed his connection with the Fourth Presbyterian Church. But he will remain in Chicago and harrow up the soul of Prof. PATTON by preaching in the heart of the city to an auditory five times as large as that which was able to gain admittance to the Fourth Church. No other city need apply. The Presbyterian Church has lost a great gospel, but Chicago at large has gained him.

Female members of the historical profession in Germany will hereafter be compelled to curb their proclivity for low-necks, pull-backs, striped stockings, and other extravagances of dress on the stage. The Berlin critics, wholly insensible to the value of these adjuncts to high art, and having it may be supposed, an intense antipathy to gorgeous millinery, have succeeded in procuring an order from the Government directed against both the dry-goods and the no-goods drama in Berlin.

A sermon by the Rev. E. F. WILLIAMS, of the Forty-seventh Street Congregational Church, on the subject of the Bible in the Schools, printed in our columns this morning. The gentleman takes the ground that it is unwise to insist upon Bible-reading as an exercise in the public schools, believing it to be a violation of the conscientious convictions of many good citizens, and in this way a species of tyranny and oppression which ought not be countenanced by a Government professing to be republican in form.

After two or three years of stolid fault-finding, the Eastern press is beginning to wake up to the fact that Chicago is exceptionally well protected against fire, and that cities which have been reproaching us have merely been playing the sacred drama of the Beans and the Mote; or, You're Another, and a Bigger One. The New York Times, after duly crediting us with the invention of cheap fire-proof houses, and remarking that New York is liable to destruction by fire any day, ends its editorial by saying, "Let the example of Chicago be followed." This is sound advice. Only the well-known modesty appertaining to everything Chicagoan prevents our adding that in everything but a Municipal Government this city affords one of the finest possible models of imitation.

There is still another fresh addition to the rumors concerning the Cuban question. It is reported in Washington that Spain has demanded of Guatemala the immediate revocation of that Republic's recognition of the Cuban insurgents as belligerents, and that a similarly imperative demand has been made upon Bolivia, Colombia, and other South American Republics which have recognized the Cuban patriots. Rumor has it that a proper regard for the Monroe Doctrine will compel the United States to take the part of Guatemala and the rest as against the severest aggressions of Spain, and that this new phase of the situation furnishes a more cogent explanation than any yet given of the extraordinary and continued preparations now going forward in the Navy Department.

Those interested in the fate of the persons involved in the whisky frauds will discover from the letter of Secretary BAZSTROW to the Prosecuting Attorney at St. Louis that there is no disposition on the part of the President to interfere in the most rigorous prosecutions.

The Secretary, in repelling an intimation of his own interest in a Whisky Ring, invited a judicial investigation of his own case, and, showing the letter to the President, the latter bid him notify the law officers to "Let no guilty man escape." This letter will undoubtedly all those who have been assuming that the Presidents did not fully approve of Mr. BAZSTROW's policy of punishing the revenue frauds. The President heartily applauds the action of the Secretary, and there will be no interposition at headquarters to save the guilty.

The Chicago produce markets were irregular on Saturday. Meats were quiet and firm, closing at \$12.45@12.47; sauerkraut, the same and \$12.50@12.57 for February. Lard was in fair demand and advanced to per 100 lbs, closing at \$12.83 cash and \$12.45 for Feb.

ruary. Meats were quiet, at 7½c for shoulders, 10½c for short ribs, and 10½c for short clears, all boxed. Highwines were in fair demand and steady, at \$1.11½ per gallon. Flour was dull and easier. Wheat was active and declined 1½c, closing weak at \$1.04½ cash and \$1.04½ for December. Corn was active and declined 1½c, closing at 49¢ for November and 48¢ for December. Oats were quiet and 40¢ lower, closing at 30½c cash and 30½c for December. Barley was steady, at 60¢. Barley was 16½c lower, closing at 88½c cash and 85½c for December. Hogs were in moderate demand and steady, at \$6.00@7.50 per 100 lbs. Cattle and sheep were unchanged. One hundred dollars in gold would buy \$114.37½ in greenbacks at the close.

The duty of the Grand Jury of the Criminal Court in relation to the admitted fact that a criminal confined in the County Jail was permitted to be at large on the day of the county election in order that he might cast one or more votes is forcibly and clearly set forth by a correspondent in another column. The statute covering such cases is quoted to show the untenable position of Sheriff ALEXANDER in claiming that the unlawful act of liberty was unknown to himself, and was the act of one of his subordinates. From the language of the statute it clearly appears that this plea, even if true, will not serve as a defense to the Sheriff, who alone is the custodian of prisoners in the County Jail. The path of the Grand Jury seems perfectly plain and unmistakable—so much so that a neglect by that body, now in session, to return an indictment against Sheriff ALEXANDER could not but be regarded as an act of favoritism and dereliction so gross and palpable as to subject the members of the Grand Jury to the liability of being themselves indicted to answer a charge of wilful and intentional neglect to perform a sworn duty. They should not forget that even a Grand Jury may be made to suffer a penalty for the violation of law.

WHAT DOES IT MEAN?

The Washington advises concerning our relations with Spain indicate a mysterious and irreconcilable state of things. The news from the State Department is to the effect that the Spanish Cabinet is in harmony upon the Cuban question, and that there is the best of reasons for anticipating an amicable settlement of all the diplomatic points recently raised by the American note. At the same time it is reported on what appears to be good authority, that the Secretary of the Navy continues in secret the most extensive naval preparations; that the iron-clads have all been overhauled with reference to immediate active service; that the torpedo corps is likewise engaged in preparing for sieges; and that orders have been sent to Lisbon recalling the entire Mediterranean squadron. It is impossible to reconcile these two reports with any information at hand. If there is no danger of any conflict with Spain, then there is nothing to justify the large and general expenditures on our naval service not warranted by the appropriations made by the last Congress, which allowed the Naval Department some \$8,000,000 less than had been expended the previous year that included the expenditures on naval preparations because of the Virginia affair. Since the power to declare war is vested in Congress, it is fair to presume that the President, in sanctioning the continued preparations in the navy, has information of some serious complication or some impending menace which has not been made public.

All events, these warlike preparations, which cannot possibly be called out by any other foreign relations than those with Spain, furnish a proper occasion to say that the United States Government should not be betrayed into the danger of open hostility with Spain on any matter of a minor or technical nature. If diplomatic differences arise that threaten to stir up bad blood and lead to a breach in friendly relations, then it is better that the whole Spanish question shall be opened up and the relations with Cuba readjusted upon a fair and equal basis. This is the real cause of complaint we have against Spain. It completely overshadows the right of counsel for American filibusters captured in giving aid and comfort to the Cuban rebels. It is even more important than the abrogation of the unfair right of search claimed by the Spanish Government under the treaty of 1795, though we denied the same right to Great Britain long ago. It lies at the bottom of the whole question. So long as the Spanish Government insists upon continuing the present outrageous discrimination against American commerce, no amount of diplomatic tinkering will assure permanent peace and friendly relations. If, therefore, we are to have war or complications likely to lead to war, let them be on the broad basis of equal commercial rights.

The burden of our complaint is well known. We buy two Spanish colonies in the West Indies nearly \$100,000,000 annually of their products, two of which—coffee and sugar—are almost as necessary to our people as bread and meat. We have commodities of our own needed in Cuba ample to pay for these products in kind. We can supply the wants of Cuba, all other things being equal, cheaper than any other nation. The Cubans consume, and if left to themselves would purchase from the American people, a sufficient quantity of breadstuffs and manufactured to very nearly balance the American purchases of Cuban products. As it is, we are forced to pay a difference greater than \$70,000,000 a year, or about the annual product of the gold and silver of American mines. The reason of it is to be found in the discriminating duties against the United States levied by the Spanish Government in the shape of import and export duties. If it were not for this discrimination, levied by Spain in order to extort from the Cubans the cost of running the Spanish Government, it would leave us practically our entire product of gold and silver with which to resume specie-payments and reduce our foreign debt. There is little wonder that there is an irresistible rebellion in Cuba under these circumstances. The Secretary, in repelling an intimation of his own interest in a Whisky Ring, invited a judicial investigation of his own case, and, showing the letter to the President, the latter bid him notify the law officers to "Let no guilty man escape." This letter will undoubtedly all those who have been assuming that the Presidents did not fully approve of Mr. BAZSTROW's policy of punishing the revenue frauds. The President heartily applauds the action of the Secretary, and there will be no interposition at headquarters to save the guilty.

The Chicago produce markets were irregular on Saturday. Meats were quiet and firm, closing at \$12.45@12.47; sauerkraut, the same and \$12.50@12.57 for February. Lard was in fair demand and advanced to per 100 lbs, closing at \$12.83 cash and \$12.45 for Feb.

cruel and hopeless civil strife of modern times brought to end, should be the *causa belli*, if a war is to come. It is weak and senseless to court the dangers and cost of a foreign war, or to incur the enormous expenses of restoring a naval service in decay, for any mere demonstration of strength or any temporary and trifling advantage in a diplomatic dispute. There is enough to justify war on the broad basis of civilization, humanity, and commercial rights, if the American people are prepared to undertake it; but there is not enough in the diplomatic differences that have been made public so far to justify the preparations that are said to be going on in secret. We shall probably have to await the President's message before reaching a satisfactory explanation of the conflicting reports that now come to us.

MUNICIPAL EXPENDITURES.

In THE TRIBUNE yesterday we discussed the striking distinction between the efficiency and integrity, the economy and fidelity, with which the Governments of English cities were administered when compared with like Governments in the cities of the United States. Nothing was the extravagance and wastefulness of our American Municipal Governments so remarkable as in the inordinate allowances and profits of the office-holders. We find in the New York Times a review of the salaries paid to local officers in that city at this time, and this is under a Municipal Government which has reformed out of existence all the sinecures and abuses which flourished under the Tweed Regency. We note a few instances:

THE IMPOSSIBILITY OF TURKISH REFORMS.

A well-informed correspondent of the London Times in Herzegovina, who has had a conference with Servas PASHA, the Turkish Imperial Commissioner, contributes to that paper a statement of the utmost importance concerning the relations of Turkey and Herzegovina, as showing the utter impossibility that the reform proposed by Turkey and intrusted to Servas PASHA can ever be carried out. Not only this, but the correspondent found that the Porte was incapable of understanding the grievances of the Herzegovinians, and that the Pasha himself was in utter ignorance of the facts. The measures proposed in the way of reform are: 1. A reformation of the Councils, so as to secure proper representation of Christian interests. 2. A modification of the road-service regulations, so that the people shall not be obliged to work out of their own districts. 3. The publication of court sentences in both languages. 4. The formation of a corps of secret inspectors of all administrative details. 5. The suppression of the existing conscription of horses. 6. Transformation of tithes into land tax. 7. The formation of a corps of Christian and Mussulman tax-collectors and police. These measures, if strictly executed, might remove some causes of discontent, but they would not be in the nature of a complete remedy, because they do not reach the root of the trouble. Upon this point the correspondent of the Times says:

I am not permitted to quote authorities for the enormous and strong confirmations of the opinion I have heretofore expressed—that the masses there are not political motive for insurrection, but simply class and creed oppression, and the absolute incapacity of obtaining justice for Christians from a Mussulman ruler.

And these are mere local superiority. We put the comparison in the following terms:

Chief Justice,.....\$10,000  
Secretary,.....\$10,000  
Assistant Secretary,.....\$6,000  
Clerk of Court,.....\$6,000  
Deputy Clerk,.....\$6,000  
Appropriation Clerk,.....\$6,000  
Clerk of Board of Education,.....\$6,000  
General Clerk,.....\$6,000  
Bookkeeper,.....\$6,000  
Auditor,.....\$6,000  
Assistant to Clerk,.....\$6,000  
Head of Independent Treasury,.....\$6,000  
Assistant to Head of Independent Treasury,.....\$6,000  
Head Custodian,.....\$6,000  
Auditor,.....\$6,000  
Receiver of Taxes,.....\$6,000  
Attorney for Taxes,.....\$6,000  
Chief of Currency Bureau,.....\$6,000

In New York City there is a multiplicity of civil courts, including Ward and District Justices. In these courts, exclusively within the city, the annual expenditures for salaries and pay-rolls are thus given:

Supreme Court Justices,.....\$15,500  
Superior Court Justices,.....\$15,000  
District Court Justices,.....\$12,500  
County Court Justices,.....\$12,500  
Local District Courts,.....\$12,500  
Police Courts,.....\$12,500  
Court of Common Pleas,.....\$12,500  
Surrogate,.....\$6,000  
County Clerk,.....\$6,000  
Commissioners of Juries,.....\$6,000

The New York Times thus comments on some of these abuses:

It takes some character, learning, talent, and experience to make a Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of the United States what we say of the greatness of the office. What does it require to make a good Superior Court Justice? We ask the same question again: Let the Tammany pay-roll speak for us:

Chief Justice,.....\$10,000  
Associate Justice,.....\$10,000  
Ordinary United States Judges,.....\$10,000  
Ordinary Tammany State Judges,.....\$10,000

Majority for Tammany, 67 per cent,.....\$7,000

Ordinary United States Chief Judges,.....\$10,000

Ordinary Tammany State Judges,.....\$10,000

Majority for Tammany, 75 per cent,.....\$7,500

A Circuit Judge of the United States,.....\$8,000

A Tammany Common Pleas Judge,.....\$5,000

Majority for Tammany, 100 per cent,.....\$9,000

A District Judge of the United States, average,.....\$4,000

A Tammany Superior Court Judge,.....\$5,000

Judge Quinn better than Chief Justice,.....\$10,000  
Judge Quinn, 14 per cent,.....\$10,000

Just think how Tam CAMPBELL will shine in such company, with a salary twice as large as that paid to Judge BEVERIDGE!

And there is more local superiority. We put the comparison in the following terms:

Attorney General of the United States,.....\$10,000

No assistant,.....\$10,000

Total for Uncle Sam,.....\$10,000

Majority for Tammany, 110 per cent,.....\$17,000

Tammany Corporation Counsel,.....\$15,000

Tammany assistant,.....\$12,000

Total for Tammany Hall,.....\$27,000

Majority for Tammany, 110 per cent,.....\$17,000

We have not yet reached in Chicago the condition of things which prevails in New York, but we are making great progress therein, and the inevitable tendency of local Governments to expand money is easily illustrated. The Constitution of 1870 abolished the old Board of Supervisors and established a local Board of County Commissioners whose compensation was fixed at \$2.50 per day. The County Board, however, ignored this regulation. The actual sessions of the Board number possibly sixty in the year, but, by some singular construction, the Commissioners are enabled to charge an average of 800 days' attendance at \$5 per day, making an average of \$1,500 per year to each member. That is not quite up to the standard of this country unless we consider the iron Duke. This is evident from the facts gathered by this correspondent that there is no hope for a peaceful solution of the Spanish question except by the intervention of foreign Powers, and the present attitude of Russia, Austria, and England shows that this intervention is only a matter of time—an intervention which now bids fair to result not only in the partition of the Turkish provinces and of Egypt, but also in the disappearance of Turkey herself.

THE ARIZONA RAILROAD RESOLUTIONS.

Mr. TOM SCOTT has met in a body in St. Louis, resolved himself house on the subject of the Texas Pacific Railroad, and adjourned die.

He has succeeded to some extent in committing a part of the Southern people in favor of a raid on the Public Treasury for his benefit, under the delusion that they will participate therein, and he has organized what may be regarded as a very formidable alliance of the people who are ready to pull his chestnut out of the fire for him, and it is better that he should be beaten in retreating than that they were.

Then, after the adjournment of Parliament, came the loss of the Vanguard, followed closely by the narrow escape of the other party to that destructive meeting on the high seas, the Iron Duke. This has been followed, in turn, by the retirement in disgrace of Wm. H. H. WILSON. Meanwhile, the Admiralty has been forced by public opinion to withdraw the foolish circular by which it tried to engrave the worst features of our Fug



## FINANCE AND TRADE.

**Review of the Business of the Banks for the Week.**

**The Loan Market Unusually Comfortable for the Season.**

**The Produce Markets Irregular—Provisions Quiet and Steady.**

**Grain Active and Weak—Wheat and Corn Heavy.**

**The only feature in the situation of affairs in the local loan market to attract attention is the absence of any symptom of the fall stringency that has been so marked in preceding years. The condition of the grain market and of the movement of our crops has much to do with this quiet. It is furthermore a sign that the full prosperity of trade is not far off, and yet to come. What a stagnated loan market is hardly to be described, a closer competition among borrowers and a more eager call upon the simple accommodations of the banks than have been seen this year would be considered encouraging. It is a familiar law of finance that the banks are most likely to be the first to feel the effect of a general decline in business, and that they will be the last to recover from it. The whole world is watching us, and we must be the first to feel the effect of this fall, but has not been so much as to give the banks much to do. The indication that we are on the way of a great development of our export trade, and consequently of almost all branches of manufacture, must much more promise of profit in it to capitalists and bankers, who will be called on to furnish the funds for extension of enterprise, now and old.**

Fees of discount are \$210 per cent at the banks to regular customers; good oxidized borrowers are accommodated at concessions from these rates.

On the street everything is dull. There are plenty of lenders, but the supply of commercial and negotiable paper is still large, and rates are still low.

The coins from the treasury for currency were not more than usually large.

New York exchange was sold freely beneath banks for \$1,000. The orders from the country for exchange were heavier.

Manager E. H. Davis, of the Chicago Clearing-House, reported the clearing of the Chicago bank for the week:

	Bankers.	Commission.
Monday	\$1,154,971.71	47,756.43
Tuesday	1,154,971.71	47,756.43
Wednesday	1,154,971.71	47,756.43
Thursday	1,154,971.71	47,756.43
Friday	1,154,971.71	47,756.43
Total.	2,309,943.59	95,512.81
Corresponding week last year.	21,199,991.24	1,924,437.97

GOVERNMENT BONDS.

Gold was \$124 1/4.

**GREENBACKS.**

Greenbacks were \$75 3/4 on the dollar.

**FOREIGN EXCHANGE.**

Sterling exchange—\$48 1/2.

U.S. dollars, £1.00.



## THE CITY.

## GENERAL NEWS.

D. W. Whittle will conduct the noonday prayer-meeting to-day in Lower Farwell Hall, the subject being "Conservation."

The Rev. R. S. Cantine will address the Bethel Temperance Reform Club at 7:30 p. m. to-day in Bethel Home Hall, corner of Lake and Desplaines streets. Music and reading will follow.

There will be a meeting of persons interested in Fulton street property west of Western avenue Wednesday next at the corner of Fulton street and Washington avenue, to take action regarding the paving of the street.

Col. G. McConnell will deliver a poem called "Contrast" in the Y. M. C. A. Course Saturday evening in Farwell Hall. Col. McConnell is a fluent orator, and his poem is highly spoken of when it has been delivered.

Station-Keepers' Riot of the Central Station, has been quieted by the removal of tags, which are announced to belong to clothing manufacturers from some retail clothing houses. They are marked S. A. & Co., and are supposed to be from Swarthout, Ackerman & Co. The officer who obtained them from a noted burglar, recently arrested.

The Atheneum, at No. 65 Washington street, will hold Monday evening the semi-monthly sociable, consisting of readings, and vocal and instrumental music. Members desiring to bring friends with them, may furnish their own tickets. The event will be as usual.

Special instruction upon the piano and violin in vocal music and elocution, furnished daily at hours to suit the convenience of the pupils. A class in musical culture for ladies will be formed.

A meeting of the friends of John O'Connor Power, member of Parliament for Mayo County, Ireland, was held in the Central Hotel yesterday afternoon. Mayor Colvin and other guests were present. In the course of the meeting, a special lecture at Hockley's Opera House next Sunday evening, Dec. 5, on "Irish Members in the British Parliament." The meeting, after making some arrangements, adjourned to meet at Burke's Garage Hotel next Wednesday evening at 7:30 o'clock.

The German Maennerchor, to the number of seventy-five, visited the Mexican State Depot yesterday afternoon to sing Mr. Philip Heintz out of town. Mr. Heintz had been there but half an hour, when he came to a sudden stop, and that rather rapid, although far from displeasing. The Central said he would not begin with the primeval history of Ireland, but would content himself with the existing relations between Great Britain and Ireland. He gave a succinct history of the Fenian attempts in the United Kingdom from 1858 to 1867, and dwelt upon the movement which had undoubtedly coerced the Liberal party in England into dispossessing the Irish Church. But the main evil still remained. The law of the three Kingdoms virtually dispossessed the people, making them tenants at will and leaving them wholly in the power of the aristocracy.

Cou Burke in the interest of Ireland, but favored an alliance of the Irish National party with the Scotch and English Republicans. Their cause was identical. Nothing could be plainer than that the English Republicans, who were most resolute in their opposition to the aristocracy, were to the English Chartist. After the meeting, the Government more than all else, was alarmed. The English, Irish, and Scotch Republicans could succeed in overthrowing the aristocracy, and placing their lands in the hands of the State for the benefit of the people. His high-spirited advocacy of his first choice, would have the equal, not the inferior, of her sister countries. The people of Ireland had made immense strides in

THE WAY OF LIBERALISM.

during the last ten years. The Irish were fewer, but were far more determined. Mr. Keating, of the First and Second Precincts, between the 5th and 10 p. m. at their rooms, Nos. 81 and 83 North Clark street. All who have most resolutely opposed him, and the English, have voted him in. The First Precinct was thirty-two. Affidavits are already made for over fifty, and a sufficient number to double the returns are already known to have voted for him. Mr. Newman, an honorary member, and under whose hospitality a very enjoyable evening was spent. Mr. Heintz will return with his bride in about three months.

The Twentieth Ward Citizens' Club will con-

vene to-morrow at 7:30 p. m. at their rooms, Nos. 81 and 83 North Clark street. All who have most resolutely opposed him, and the English, have voted him in. The First Precinct was thirty-two. Affidavits are already made for over fifty, and a sufficient number to double the returns are already known to have voted for him. Mr. Newman, an honorary member, and under whose hospitality a very enjoyable evening was spent. Mr. Heintz will return with his bride in about three months.

One of the largest and most fashionable audiences that ever assembled in the New Chicago Theatre witnessed the performance last evening of G. Von Roer's comedy, "Ulimo" ("The Ulysses").

The piece was rendered with much ability in acting, and many who had seen the same piece by the Fifth Avenue Company say that it certainly was not better, in certain respects, than the English. Mr. Koch, as the Professor, was very good, though the latter overacted a little. Miss Wolf made a charming Theresia. After the fourth act, the audience burst into a hearty round of applause for the entire company.

Next Sunday Mr. Gaston Donald, the stage manager of the company and one of the cleverest actors in the country, takes his benefit, and for which he has chosen a new play

## THE SECOND REGIMENT.

STATE OF THE ORGANIZATION.

In response to an order from Adj't Gen. Hillard, the officers of the Second Regiment have prepared muster-rolls of the different companies, which will be forwarded to Springfield in a few days. A meeting of the regimental officers was held yesterday afternoon at Burke's Hotel, for the purpose of comparing and revising the rolls.

It is shown that the rolls are now five fully organized battalions in the regiment, and one or more in process of formation. The rank and file embraced in each number is as follows:

Company A, 86; Company B, 65; Company C, 85; Company D, 77; Company E, 52.

As soon as these musters-rolls are received by the Adj'tant-General, he is authorized to forward arms and ammunition, and to declare the regiment regularly constituted and organized.

The roll of the rank and file and line officers of the regiment will be held in the armor, on the corner of Jackson and Canal streets.

Tuesday evening, Dec. 7. The officers thus appointed will immediately proceed to the election of a Board of Administration, composed of twenty-one civilians, who will be charged with taking care of the civil and financial business of the Regiment.

## LOCAL LETTERS.

IN DAISY BETTER THAN RAPHTONY?

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:

Chicago, Nov. 23.—Will some of those legal gentlemen who have doubts about the probability of an honest jury finding Davis guilty of murder in the first degree please explain why Rafferty—whose crime differed in only one respect from the Whyland murder—was hung?

As I remember the O'Meara murder, Rafferty, who was wholly unacquainted with his victim, was drunk in a hotel when Mr. Mean started shooting him. In a drunken man's fury at being molested, he shot and killed the victim.

The whole thing happened in less than a minute, after the officer entered the saloon. How much premeditation could have existed in this case?

Now mark the difference in Whyland's taking off: Whyland was not trying to use force on Davis, as was O'Meara on Rafferty. With revolver in hand Davis followed Whyland around fully five minutes, using language of the filthiest description. Finally, he remarked: "I am a man, I believe in God, and you are not." Whyland said, "Please don't shoot," and stepped behind the stove. Now, what else but deliberate, premeditated, willful murder was it to shoot a man in the back, when he had no chance and then shot him? Perhaps his condition at the time is best evidenced by the speed with which he ran when pursued by an employee of the hotel. I have remarked that the difference between the two men is this: It is that Rafferty was unacquainted with his victim, and therefore could not possibly have premeditated his death. He was also struggling (though not so hard) to escape. Whyland, on the other hand, was not trying to use force on Davis, as was O'Meara on Rafferty. With revolver in hand Davis followed Whyland around fully five minutes, using language of the filthiest description. Finally, he remarked: "I am a man, I believe in God, and you are not." Whyland said, "Please don't shoot," and stepped behind the stove. Now, what else but deliberate, premeditated, willful murder was it to shoot a man in the back, when he had no chance and then shot him? Perhaps his condition at the time is best evidenced by the speed with which he ran when pursued by an employee of the hotel.

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Whyland said, "Please don't shoot," and stepped behind the stove. Now, what else but deliberate, premeditated, willful murder was it to shoot a man in the back, when he had no chance and then shot him? Perhaps his condition at the time is best evidenced by the speed with which he ran when pursued by an employee of the hotel.

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